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If our friends who favor us with man cation wish to have rejected articles returned must in all cases send stamps for that jurpos

Local Ngwa.—The City and Suburban News Burea of the Universe Passes and New York Associates Passes is at \$1 to 29 Ann street. All information an documents for public uses instantly disseminated the the press of the whole country.

When?

The most striking characteristic of the CLEVELAND Administration has risen into great prominence during the last eighteen months of the President's term. The se cret of the extraordinary sensationalism with which Mr. CLEVELAND succeeds in investing the more conspicuous performances of the Executive, lies in first creating a crisis, with which as a background the statesman who extricates us shall appear as a providential deliverer; and it is upon this principle, probably, that the alarms and humiliations brought upon us through the White House's foreign policy have been per mitted to accumulate to the point where, being no longer tolerable, a change will reveal the President as a true champion of Americanism and a hero

Such a coming hero has been heralded loudly by various cuckoos; but he is not yet here. Perhaps the situation is not deemed ripe for his appearance. The national irritation at our Government's cold indifference to the struggle in Cuba, and to the impudent aggressions of England upon the republican peoples further south, has not yet become severe enough. The sense of relief at the beginning of another policy could as yet hardly be so strong and deep as to inspire gratitude for the statesman who should inaugurate it, and readiness to forget the disgust and dissatinfaction of the past.

When is this new cuckoo ideal of Mr. CLEVELAND to appear, and begin to take up the great work for which preparation has been made with such relentless contempt for American interests and the teachings of JAMES MONROE ?

A Suggestion to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce is reported to be on the lookout for a site for the erection of a new and more commodious building for its use. This ambition for more imposing quarters has been excited in it. doubtless. by the example of other large institutions in its neighborhood, the Clearing House Association, for instance, in putting up structures corresponding in magnificence to their dignity and importance.

Such a site as the Chamber of Commerce wants would be very costly, for it desires to be close to the financial centre of Wall street, where already the price of land has risen to hundreds of dollars a square foot, and is still steadily advancing in value. Nowhere else in the world is land more costly than in that restricted district, comprising, all told, a few acres only. It is not likely that the required site can be bought for less than a million dollars, and even at that price its superficial area will be comparatively small. Accordingly, the building upon it will have to be lofty in order to satisfy the Chamber's standard of grandeur, and to make it comport with the building would cost at least half a million more, and probably an even greater sum. But the members of the institution, one thousand in number, include many of the that the necessary funds would be provided by voluntary contributions from among them. Inasmuch as it feels that its slignity requires that it should occupy the building solely, it would obtain no income From the renting of any part of the premises, and as its gross income from the annual Ques of its members, only \$20 each, is com-Paratively small, prudence indicates that it should not put up the new home until it on pay the cost. The Chamber of Commerce ought not to get into debt for the there sake of having a more showy habitation. No complaint is made of its present Anarters so far as we know on the ground of their insufficiency for its special needs as a Chamber of Commerce strictly. They seem to be ample for that purpose.

The Chamber of Commerce, however, has now enlarged the field of its activities greatly. Besides attending to the interests of the commerce of New York, it has assumed the direction of the politics of New York. It has become a political hall, and, doubtless, the consequent necessity of providing more space for the accommodation of its new and extensive political machinery has led to the conception of this project for larger and more imposing quarters. It would have a building commensurate in material magnificence with the importance which it feels belongs to it as now both a great commer cial and a powerful political organization.

The question arises, therefore, if it is either necessary or desirable that the Chamber of Commerce, thus developed, should confine itself to the neighborhood of Wall street in the selection of its proposed new site. It could make its money go further elsewhere in town, and also secure a situation which would be nearer the centre of political life. Inevitably the political side of the Chamber will engross far more of its attention than the commercial. Already such has been the case. The meetings of the institution previously to its entry into the political field were almost invariably of little interest to the members, whose attendance on them was small. It was eminently respectable, but it was slow. Membership in it was desired simply as a badge of distinction in the commercial or mercantile world. Only the attractions of the annual dinners brought out the members in large force. The few who attended the regular meetings took only a languid interest in the perfunctory proceedings. Everything was cut and dried by the Secretary, and very dry it was.

So soon as the Chamber of Commerce be came a political machine this was all changed. Indifference gave place to eager interest. The meetings began to be crowded. Oratory was cultivated among the members, and the Chamber resounded with applause of eloquent speeches. The dry routine of commerce was forgotten in the intense absorption with the game of politics, in which some of the members acquired remarkable expertness with great rapidity. They learned to make clever deals, to pull wires, and all the other details and intricacles of from time to time in proof of his diligence,

They A dis 18 to many a demand on the

the very first time they played it. Naturally they wanted to go in again this year to try their luck; and, now that they have had a taste of political speculation, they are likely to keep at it permanently, so that now the main business of the Chamber of Commerce, the only occupation in which the members really take any enthusiastic interest, is political. It is a political machine; and, consequently, it ought to have a suitable hall as a political engine house. Such a hall would be more convenient for the members, in the leisure from sordid pursuits which they can give to the noble game of politics, if it were situated somewhere else than down toward the Battery. Put it up at Madison square, for instance, so that the merchants can get to it in the evening. The old-fashioned routine business of the Chamber, relatively unimportant and uninteresting, can be transacted as well in the one place as the other. For the political business an up-town situation is requisite.

For several years past there have been rojects to establish a hall in opposition to Tammany Hall Rownenow GRACE formed one to buy the Baptist church at the corner of Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue as a site for such a hall. It was pro posed, also, to buy the Manhattan Athletic Club house at Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue for that purpose, and other sites were suggested. The scheme fell through, apparently because the necessary funds were not obtainable from RowDEDOW GRACE's heelers; but the Chamber of Com merce can raise the money, and why should it not make its new building such a political hall in opposition to Tammany Hall?

We offer the suggestion both from purely altruistic motives and because we should like to see the fun.

Political Parsons.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Balti more American, believes and seems happy in the belief, that the clergy of Maryland are on the Republican side in the present po litical campaign in Maryland. Some of them have been preaching political sermons. We know the political parson altogether

too well in this town. He is a nulsance. He cannot become a politician without neglecting his Master's business. He imparts a flerce and hysterical unreason. As a rule. he is windy and virulent. He cannot understand how anybody can differ with him. He is quick to impugn the motives of his opponents. Most of his political harangues are devoted to the purpose of calling every body on the other side a villain, and every body on his own who dares to disagree with him, Raca, Thou Fool! Bad temper, bad taste, bad judgment, and bad manners are the chief characteristics of the political parson; and in connection with the exhibition of these he displays a large fund of ig norance and conceit. He roars like a bull of Bashan. He brays like the wild ass in the

desert, and no man regardeth him. The active political parson reveals in him self so much malice and uncharitableness and is so ready to bear false witness against his neighbors that he is liable to produce a very bad impression upon minds not trained to nice discriminations. Some of the anger which his unbecoming excitement and passion cause, may lead the thoughtless to think more lightly than they should of the religion which he professes, and of the charitable principles which his political talk and action so often contradict. He does no good to religion and doesn't im-

prove politics or himself. Maryland deserves sincere sympathy if it is now suffering from a plague of political parsons.

The Case of Damsen.

The decision of Judge FITZGERALD in the case of EDWARD J. HANDRASE DAMSEN, the magnificent structures about it. Such a derelict incompetent, and indicted Sheriff or Landvort of this county should be of interest to public officials everywhere, for it states with incontestable clearness a proposition which they should understand: the richest men in New York, and the Cham | acceptance of office by a private citizen and ber has, perhaps, not unreasonable hopes the payment to him of a salary imply the performance on his part of certain specified services, and for neglect thereof he should be rigorously punished.

There is among our Revised Statutes no law which precludes an incompetent individual, such as Mr. DAMSEN has shown him self to be, from resigning and from returning into the city Treasury the emoluments of the place erroneously paid to him for duties not performed

The indictment found against DAMSEN by the Grand Jury of 'this county, following the presentment found against him by the Federal Grand Jury, relates to one of the scandals of his administration: the escape of three Post Office prisoners, KILLOHAN RUSSELL, and ALLEN, from Ludlow street jail, with DAMSEN in charge of it and of them; their escape after repeated warnings of the danger of such escape given to DAMsen in German and clearly and specifically repeated in Plattdeutsch, it is said, by a man from Holstein, from which DAMSEN hails, but to which he will not return at present, if the General Sessions or Oyer and Terminer trial jury convicts him of a culpable violation of the Penal Code

The offence for which Judge FITZGERALD says Damsen must stand trial in a criminal court before a jury of twelve citizens, alleges the commission of a crime. "Does the in dictment, on its face, conform to the statutory requirements and does it allege acts. which, if proven, would constitute a crime? I think, in both respects, the indictment is

amply sufficient," declares the Judge. Students of representative government, organized clubs, lyceums, debating societies academies, Good Government clubs, civil leagues, and reform associations can learn much from a careful examination of the record of DAMSEN, who will hereafter serve as a typical example of portentous incom petence in public life. A whimsical notary public, unfamiliar with the English language, which is in universal use for public business in the United States, except in those Indian reservations in which by express act of Congress or former treaties Indian languages are still in use, elevated by the hysterical act of irresponsible reformers

to a \$20,000 office, proves incompetent. That able, astute, and serene Republican Governor, LEVI PARSONS MORTON, who is to perform soon the valuable public service of removing the incompetent Damsen, receives from the State of New York for his services \$10,000 a year. The Mayor of New York city, already great and some day to be greater, receives \$10,000. The representatives of this city in the Legislature, who make the laws which it is, in part, the duty of the proceedings are made public property, as Sheriff to enforce, receive \$1,500 a year. Members of Congress get \$5,000 and members of the Cabinet, including that most responsible officer, the Secretary of the Treasury, receive \$8,000. Yet here is an individual, working several hours a day at his craft as a penman, taking acknowledgments, affixing red seals, signing in German letters his name, and raising his right hand

over, they succeeded in winning the stakes | Treasury a salary at the rate of \$20,000 a year! What does he do for this money What has he done ! Since Jan 1 the administration of the Sheriff's office has been grossly unsatisfactory and even scandalous. First, a "combine" for the mutual benefit of four incompetent auctioneers, who have been, as Judge BEEKMAN decided in the

> HURD case, charging double the rate of commission authorized by law. Secondly, a gross mismans important duty of summoning trial jurors, which devolves by law upon the Sheriff, living men returned officially by DAMsen as dead, deceased men fined for nonattendance, and a shortage of names in the panels returned, to the embarrassment

> of Judges, lawyers, and litigants. Thirdly, disregard and neglect of Court orders, as in the case of ILLINGWORTH, one of the English-speaking assistants of DAM-SEN, fined \$50 and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment.

Fourthly, more escapes from the actual custody of the Sheriff, since Jan. 1, than there had been for twenty-five years preceding. No effort on DAMSEN's part to aid n getting back the fugitives.

If proper respect is to be shown to the authority of the courts, it is essential that a Sheriff competent to understand the orders which the law makes it a Sheriff's duty to serve or enforce, should be obtained in Damsen's place. No doubt, Governor MORTON will attend to that. But as an individual delinquent in office, DAMSEN must so be dealt with that there may be no other DAMSENS elected in this town.

Judge FITZGEBALD's decision has cleared the way to this. Twelve good men and true will do the rest. We bespeak for DAMSEN a fair and impartial trial, and if convicted, a jailer as considerate as KILLOBAN, RUS-SELL, and ALLEN found DAMSEN on July 4. in the forenoon.

The Sweet Singer of Fusion.

When Mr. RICHARD WATSON GILDER, the weet sonneteer of fusion, withdrew himself from the tents of the Goo Goos, the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT and the Hon. ED-WARD LAUTERBACH felt that all was done that could be done to assure the triumph of mixed politics. At the request, presumably, of those bosses, some one has prepared a Re publican song book which is a most sweet thing. It is true Mr. GILDER's name doesn't appear upon the title page. Such is the modesty of genius. But the resonance of rhyme, the lofty thought, the affluent and seductive melody which characterize these campaign songs, however, betray their origin. For instance:

But Wednesday morning after election is done. Hear the British lion roar if you want fun; We've got him started, now keep him on the run By adding to the great big Republican rally.

Only one party in the world for me.

Its precepts they are honest and free from roguery, And it is a cinch they'll do up Tammany, The shuffle of dancing feet is heard in these reverberant cake-walk lines. For our own fantasy of another portion of this "Little

Axe to Grind" There's only one way in this world for honest men to And that's the way I cast my ballot, of that fact make

The STECKLERS, O'BRIENS, and Goos Goos have their little axe to grind. But when it comes election day the doubtful ones will

That there is Only one party in the world for me, Only one, and that's the G. O. P.: Its precents they are honest and free from roquer And it is a cinch they'll do up Tamming

Reform shall be our watchword and reform shall b our law: We'll wreat this hungry city from the tiger's hungry

We'll let America's emblem, the eagle, scream and And put DAVE HILL and CROKER and O'BRIEN in the

For there is Only one honest ticket in the field. That one to corruption will not yield:

Bo vote it straight and early, and very soon we'll see
The dawning of anotherera of prosperity."

But our poet's greatest effort is called Oh, Republicans, Rally!" There's a great deal of fun going on in this town,

Something is going to drop: stand from under seven parties there are, and they're knilling then

And the outlook it makes me feel happy. Through the list you can hunt, but you'll not find Solid as the Republican party. CHORUS

Election morning up to the polls we'll go: To the opposition we'll no mercy show. They'll be glad to come in out of the snow When they see the great hig Republican raily."

Here you get the sonorousness and th "with echoes as of eagles Æschy lean, and SAPPHO singing in the night ingale." The yoking into rhyme of "party" and "happy" is the boldest thing that has been done in verse since the straight Goo Goos first came to life; and G. G. Club F has never been inspired by a more irresistible and soul-stirring song.

Not in Proper Proportion.

It is a matter of no concern to the public and affords no ground for public criticism that a Wall street banker has given a dinner at his club in honor of a young English visitor with whom he is acquainted. The young gentleman being a Duke in the British peerage, courtesy required that he should be described by that title in the cards of invitation to the dinner; and the formal English usage of speaking of a Duke as "his Grace" was adopted for the same reason of conventional courtesy. Moreover, a private dinner is peculiarly a private affair, and the host can arrange it as he sees fit and invite to it whomsoever he desires to entertain.

The dinner to the young Duke of MARL BOROUGH at the Union League Club, the other evening, was not, however, to private entertainment. It was made public by newspaper reports of its proceedings provided for by the host. It was marked by the features which distinguish a public from a private dinner. Guesta were invited to it with the expectation, if not the understanding, that they were to make speeches at its close. Included among these were several of the most noted of our after-dinner orators, and they did not speak to the company at the Union League Club alone, but, through the newspaper reports of the feast, to the whole public. It differed in no essential respect, therefore, from the usual public dinner, the Chamber of Commerce or the New England Society dinners, whose a matter of custom. The notable orators at it were the same as have often been applauded and reported at these banquets. Both of the foremost after-dinner speakers, Mr. CHOATE and Gen. PORTER, were on hand to entertain the company with their eloquence. It was conducted tifroughous after the manner of a public dinner, not a

private entertainment. As to that matter, also, the host had a

public, it may properly be treated as such. He seems to have taken pains to give it the character of an important international event, signalizing the forthcoming marriage of the youthful Duke to an American heiress as an alliance of international moment. The guests assembled in honor of the young bridegroom, a mere stripling, by the way, included men of the high est consequence in politics and in professional and business life. Gray-headed men of distinction sat about this figure and addressed the young fellow and spoke of him as a personage of real public mportance, and his betrothal to an extremely youthful American heiress as an occurrence of the highest significance; as indeed it is, but only to the two young people themselves and their families. Mr. CHOATE opened his speech by saying that for the first time in his life he felt embarrassed upon being asked to speak; and we have no doubt he expressed seriously his actual feeling. It was a new experience with him to be called upon to pay homage to a beardless youth as a personage of international importance simply because he is about to marry an American girl. There was no other possible reason for Mr. CHOATE's speech, unless the mere title of the Duke, which, of

course, is of no consequence here, and in

England itself is of little value except as a

social decoration. It may help him to earn

distinction in English public life as an

hereditary member of the House of

Lords, but it cannot make that dis-

tinction for him. At present, he is

only a modest young fellow who has

had neither time nor opportunity to

develop or show his intrinsic ability. He

has done nothing as yet to command atten-

tion, except to win for his bride an Ameri-

can girl with a dowry of millions, probably the richest dowry which has been received by a bride during all this century. Very properly friends of this fortunate young man may extend to him their feliciations and offer to him distinguished pri vate courtesies and attentions because of his aristocratic position in England, but to push him into prominence by a practically public dinner and by oratorical treatment of him as a character and a personage of grave international importance, must be as distasteful to the young fellow as it is illogical in

They May Be Happy Yet.

Americans.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT and Mr. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT are not as DAVID and JONATHAN. Mr. PLATT is no friend of a perilous zeal on the part of public officials, and he never leaves out of his calculations what he believes to be the interests of the Republican party. Mr. ROOSEVELT enjoys a perilous zeal as well as tracking the mountain sheep on giddy heights; and the ultimate effect of his labors upon the fortunes of his party bothers him not tittle. His voice is still for war. He is General, not a diplomatist; and he is still a part, however, we prefer the polychromatic little younger than the great Tiogan. The two leaders are supporting the Fusion ticket. and yet the Fusion platform is against Mr ROOSEVELT. And he is not for Mr. PLATT although he is for Mr. PLATT's ticket.

> There may yet be a way, however, of bringing the man of Owego and the man of Oyster Bay together. In his speech at Boston Mr. ROOSEVELT swung bravely and joyously onto the Tow REED boom vigorous intellect and character like Mr. REED's naturally have a charm for a man of Mr. ROOSEVELT's qualities; and besides, Mr. ROOSEVELT is a close friend of Mr HENRY CABOT LODGE, who is an intimate of Mr. REED and a persuasive shouter.

> Deep in his heart of hearts, Mr. PLATT is believed to be a REED man, too. Other candidates may receive his coquetries, but it is thought that he prefers to tie to the colossal Maine wheelman. If everything goes well, Mr. PLATT and Mr. ROOSEVELT, brought together by their common attachment to Mr. REED, may be falling on each other's necks and without a batchet ere the

Here is a brand-new ægis for the Admin stration's foreign policy, devised and spread by Northwestern Cuckoo, the Minneapolis Times "There is not the slightest danger that Great Britain, which is but nominally a monarchy, will at tempt to establish monorchical institutions in South America, in the sense of the so-called Momon doctrine. This will settle the question for years to come

England, a non-monarchical institution, and, therefore, not to be considered as subject to the MONROE doctrine, is welcome to the whole of South America, and the United States can sleep. Is this thunder sporadic in Minneapolis, or was it stolen direct from the White House?

The attempt made in some quarters t prevent the exporting of munitions of war from the United States on the ground that they ma find their way to the insurgents in Cuba is totally unwarranted by law or by the custon of this country. In the case of the Itata it was held that the right to make arms carried with the right to export them, and that decision af firmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, is in accordance with the uniform rulings of our courts on the subject for a century. The case is quite different, of course, with a war ressel or hostile expedition, but the seizure of the cargo of a merchant vessel because it contains goods commonly called contraband of war is not warranted. If the Spanish authorities choose to seize such a cargo on attempting to enter one of their ports, that is another matter That is a risk which the shipper runs. But the decrying of the trade in arms and ammunitio on the ground that it is "unfriendly" or "dis courteons toward Spain," is wholly without warrant, and if a Government officer publicly takes such views he evidently goes out of his

No one who gave heed to the felicitons letter sent to THE SUN by Prince PAK of Cores soon after his arrival in this country last August, will be able to believe the statement printed in Japan that he was the instigator of the murder of the Corean Queen. We guess that the charge against Pak is made by the Japanese as a means of relieving their own Government from the accusation of murder. He would surely not come here to direct a conspiracy against her. It was early in the year when the Queen drove him out of of fice, and as soon as he learned that it was her design to bring about his death he fled from Corea to Japan, whence he came to the United States. He has lived here quietly, hoping that he would be asked to resume, his office at Seoul. He cannot be held responsible for the crim that was perpetrated there a fortnight ago. He

We have perused with interest the remarks of Mr. E. C. STHONG of Fulton Market about the oyster crop, as reported in the Tribune This year's crop is of the very best, and the fresh daily supply for the New York market is immense. Poor Chicago! Grown in this State. Plump and fat. Cheap at wholesale, culls as low as \$4 a thousand Mainly from the pure waters which wash the northern and southern shores of Long Island, Who would live in Chicago? Nearly a billion succulent oysters a year for the denizens of this metropolis. Better and more picntiful this season than ever before. We can't believe that word "better." Cheaper than last fall. Oh, let us talk to the ovsterman about that. The sales will run up into the millions of dollars. Good for all concerned.

But are oysters really very nutritious? Not the same of political management. More who has been paid and is paid from the city right to exercise his own judgment; but very. They are easy of digestion, and provoca- he were such an unusual decoration.

tive to appetite. Are they perfectly wholesome having decided to make the dinner thus The ancient Greeks, who were intellectual, and the ancient Romans, who were warlike, were in agreement upon this point with the New Yorkers, who are brainy as PLATO's Greeks, and plucky as Casan's Romans. Even the old-time largelites, so we are assured by the distinguished Rabbi Isaac Moses Wise, had

> Two days less than a year ago the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL, having been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor in whirl of error and ennity, was buried under as adverse majority of 156,000. His funeral ora tion, the seventeenth or thereabouts, was duly preached by the Mugwumps, and his political influence declared eliminated forever. This year, as usual, the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL is the head, the front, the mainstay, the leader and life-giver of the Democratic campaign to redeem the State from the Republicans; and he is not looking this time for another burial.

the right to enjoy them under the Mosaic dietary

Of what use are political platforms? Who

We suppose this refers especially to the platform of the last National Democratic Convention. It had a plank relating to the tariff question, adopted by a decisive majority after a discussion which made it exceedingly conspicnous; and yet in the canvass which ensued, it was earnestly supported by only three noted newspapers, namely, the Courter-Journal, the Plain Dealer, and THE SUN. The election was won, yet the elected President never even referred to the great principles affirmed in the tariff platform; and all the Democratic Senators and Representatives, except the Hon THOMAS I. JOHNSON of Ohio, refused to remember it. Then Congress proceeded with infinite labor to frame and enact a tariff in which these principles were flatly and fingrantly contradicted and suppressed; and finally the President, indifferent to everything but his own pudgy caprice, permitted the shame ful act to take effect as law! And the result is deficit, instead of a sufficient revenue, and shame and defeat for the Democracy North and South, East and West.

No wonder our Rochester contemporary cries out in scorn at such a spectacle; and honest men everywhere will admit that the scorn is

Lord DUNRAVEN's request, after his first race with Defender, that she be measured again, charging that her water line had been altered subsequent to the first measurement, is happily unique in yachting. He is the first man to mar the sport by a charge of fraud, and he is the first one, therefore, to be shamed with the proof that his charge was not true. Neither yachting nor any sport could live after the ways and manners of Lord DUNRAVEN.

We again advise our British contemporaries in all kindness that in following Lord DUNRA-VEN'S lead they are smirching themselves with the discredit which sooner or later they will confess justly belongs to him.

Either San Francisco or New York ought to be chosen by the Republican National Committee as the place for the meeting of the next National Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the office of President of the United States. It is not worth the committee's while to consider the claims of Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Faul, Chicago, or any of the hundred other pretentious places which desire the Convention.

There seems to have been an excess of conseveltian zeal in the arrests at Morris Park.

The remark of the St. James's Gazette that the good offices of our country in the Guiana boundary dispute "would be tendered with greater authority and better grace if it paid the indemnity it is required to pay by the Behring Sea award," may be called characteristically British. The Paris decision named no amount whatever to be paid by the United States. On the contrary, it left the amount to be fixed by negotiations between the two countries, and those negotiations are in fact to be begun, or ather resumed, during the coming week.

It is true that the British scalers put in a claim so inordinate that Congress declined to pay it, even after Mr. GRESHAM and Sir JULIAN PAUNCEPOTE had agreed upon a sum to which it should be cut down. But perhaps John Brut. assumes that we are bound to pay any indemnity which he may choose to fix. He set his own figure for Nicaragus and compelled payment by seizing Corinto. Perhaps he expects to repeat this performance with Venezuela. But Uncle Sam does not do business in that way.

Mr. J. DE MORGAN, who spent part of last summer in Paris, engaged in the preparation of a second volume on his last year's discoveries at Dashur, will soon leave for Egypt to resume his explorations. This winter the work of clearing the temples of Karnak is to begin, and orders have already been sent for the shipment up the Nile of Decauville Rallway material. During his tour of inspection in Egypt Mr. J. DE MORGAN will personally superintend this vast undertaking. After this enterprise, which is to last many years, is fairly started, he will return to Cairo, and next spring the excavations will be resumed at Dashur and Sakkarah.

An interesting question in American geography was voted upon at the Brooklyn meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions. It was decided on the motion of the Rev HENRY D. HYDE "that the Mississippi River be regarded as the boundary between the Eastern and the Western States of the Union," We guess that this decision will serve its purpose, for a time. Under it Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi are to be spoken of as Eastern States. The contempt for "the East" that is often expressed in these States must therefore come to an end. There will be no reed of its revival when Canada gets into the United States.

Taking account of England's situation in Revot. India, Canada, and the China seas; taking account also of the delicacy of her relations with France, Russin, and other European powers, what a fool she would be to provoke a dispute with the United States! Strong as she likes, she is not so strong as the rest of the world.

The World's Wall Paper Circulation. From the St. Louis Star Sayings

The queer circulation methods of the Puttzer pub cation are leaking out, and they are horrible revelclosest that. On top of the disclosures made in the sworn statements of employees, comes the revelation from New York that the World'scirculation is dumped into the paper mills, which take it at an average price of about \$5 per ton. The truth is that Pulitzer price of about \$5 per ton. The truth is that Pulitzer has been doing business largely on wind, and that the facts are now coming to the front because of his attempts to gouge and ill-treat his employees,

It's the Habit, Not the Brand. I rom the Minneapolis Times. Mayor Strong's apparent incapacity to handle the

reform question in New York should not be too hastily charged up to the tobacco habit, until we know the Mr. Cleveland and Mrs. Stonewall dackson

From the Richmond Disputch. Kalkion, N. C., Oct. 93.-Hrs. "Stonewall" Jackson was among those who gave President Cleveland a warm welcome at Chariotte pesierday, and shook bands with him.

Names of International Triplets,

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. LOCKPORT, Oct. 21.-The wife of George Holde last night gave birth to triptets, two boys and a giri. The father of the children is German and the mother English. They will name the bables William, in honor of the German Emperor: Victoria, for England's Queen, and Grover, in deference to the President of

A Sad Sight in a Tough Town. From the Boston Record.

What is the significance of a red poker chip used as deporation for a man's hat? I noticed one this morning as I walked across the Common. I must add that he seemed entirely unconscious of the fact tha

WHY DEPER WITHDREW.

He Tells of His Chances for the Prestdency Nomination in 1888.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.-Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed last evening at the St. Nichohas Hotel on Senator Sherman's book. He said that he had not seen the book, and did not want o say much before reading it. "I know something about the Convention of

tess," he said, "and I am not ready yet to believe that Senator Sherman has said all the things that the reviewers quoted him as saying. New York took me to that Convention as a candidate, and stood by me for some time. If they had stuck to me I suppose I would have been nominated. Now, if there was any pargaining over the nomination of Harrison I did not know it.

nominated. Now, if there was any cargaining over the nomination of Harrison I did not know it.

"There is no feeling against railroad candidates in New York and there are 75,000 railroad camployees in that State, so I guess that I would have been elected if nominated. The delegates from Nebraska, Kansas, and lowa came to us and represented that if I was to be the candidate they might carry their States, but that owing to the opposition to railroad candidates they would lose the Legislatures, and the Senate would become Democratic. On the other hand, they said that if I would withdraw there would be no time during the next fifty years when those States could not be carried by a big Republican majority.

"Well, I withdrew and within three years all three States went Democratic. Here was the situation: Mr. Platt and Senator Hiscock were for Allison, Warner Miller alone was for Sherman, and I was for Harrison. There was a long consultation, but there was no bargain that I knew anything about. We went out to the delegation and announced our decision and about three-quarters voted for Harrison. Wait till we see Senator Sherman's book. He is, in my opinion, one of the greatest men of the time. He has been great in the Senato, great in his financial doctrines and theories, and I am not going to pass judgment on him until I see what he has written."

I. H. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me dismiss once for all those four apocryphal Helienists of the Laodicean theology who, preferring Byzantium to Rome, have striven to locate the Latin I. H. S. upon the Bosporus Instead of the Tiber. Significantly enough, no Catholic authority has been found to Grecianize the Latin monogram, while to substitute Catherine of Russia for the altar-tomb of Saint Helena on the Roman Campidaglio has always been the capricious fashion of Punic believers.

Undoubtedly there is excellence in all works on philology and emblematic literature. But since the I. H. S. is distinctively Catholic, and all your correspondents lean exclusively on non-Catholic sources, the practical drift of their argument is that because "Moses in Egypt" is a classic gem in high art, therefore all true Israel ites and Biblical students should invoke the light of the Sphinx on the Pentateuch. "Risum Firstly, "A. E. G." declares that there is "am-

ple authority" for his view, but instead of cit-ing even one authority, he blazes away on iming even one authority, he blazes away on imaginary pyramids of the Oriental "chi-thos," and then plunges into the primeval piscatorial icthus. It certainly is fishly. If this nymph of the wave works hard, he will beat Job himself and all the land of Huss on the leviathan. Secondly, the Etymological Dictionary of apostate Oxford discovers such inaccurate principles of Latin syncopation as would lead J. H. M. to construct the D. O. M. of heathen antiquity into Dominus our Saviour instead of the familiar mythological motto, "Deo Optimo Marimo"—Unito god Best Greatest (i.e., Jupiter). The old S. P. Q. R., "Senatus Populus Que Romannes," the Senate and Roman People, would be interpreted as Spiritual Quirites, or Spherical Divining Rod of Rhabdomancy. The result of such arbitrary, loose criticism is a carnival of nonsense.

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result of such arbitrary, loose criticism is a carnival of nonsense.

Thirdly, Mr. Kellener, enthroned in the tub of Diogenes, offers a seat to Dr. Russell, whom he sends adrift on the muddy chaos that flows inevitably from deducing general conclusions from a particular principle. Then Mr. K. proceeds to tomahawk Chambers' Encyclopsedia, declaring that the article "Monogram," for which the manes of the Maynooth luminary are made to stand sponvor, "is confined solely to Christian inscriptions." But there is not one single inscription in the entire article, wherein the word inscription is never used.

Recause good Bishop Milner wrote the valuable article on Gothic architecture in the huge

Christian inscriptions. But there is not one single inscription in the entire article, wherein the word inscription is never used.

Because good Hishep Miner wrote the valuable article on Gothic architecture in the huge encyclopedia of Dr. Rees. Mr. Kelleher would thence conclude that the voluminous Rees is an authoritative work on Catholic subjects, such as the I. H. S. Has Mr. Kelleher forgotten that a great priest, secretary to a council, has been known to destroy his own book? The most striking utterance in history is that of a renowned Pope: "Discard Æneas Sylvins and hear Pius II." If Dr. Russell has written the article in question, two things remain unchanged, namely, the emblem I. H. S. as Jesus Hominum Schwaler is the time-honored epigram of man's redemption, and Mr. Kelleher's grandfather had not descended to the tomb when Chambers' Encyclopædia was born.

Fourtilly, "Cantab" of the Dismal Swamp of New Jersey, I fancy; should study "Early Christian Numismatics," by C. W. King M. A., issued at his own aima mater. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1873. At page 74 he will find the Latin monegram I. H. S. officially employed by imperial authority in the second half of the tenth century, 969 A. D.

As the inception of occanic navigation antedates Columbus, the Danish Lief Eric, and the Irish sailor-Hishop, St. Brendan, so the true inventor of I. H. S. is lost in the twilight of glyptic history. There is a subtile distinction between invention and discovery. St. Bernardin of Sienna disentenbed the prehistoric emblematic gem from its incunabular casket in medieval illerature, where it had long slumbered in all but profitless somnolence. He made it the cherished heritage of the masses. Reducing the grayeous banner of the pharmaceutical Jesuits to a manual banneret, he spaceage and households. The labyrinthine significance of the triliteral axmbol rendered it at once the rich man's Hishe, the Door man's prayer book, the traveller's rusty companion, it distilled light to the mind, fire to the heart, honey to the lip

Mothers and Mothers-in-Law.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Permit me to la before your many readers a question or two regard ing married life that has aroused my interest.

Is it not a fact that a wife and her mother have sore privileges than the husband and his mother ! I have noted that in nine marriages out of ten th wife's mother lives in the same house and enjoys all the comforts of the family. Would the wife care to have her husband's mother living with them? Not

Again: The wife goes shouting with her mother attenuis theatre, visits, &c.; in fact, she enjoys the same liberty that was hers before marriage. Suppose the husband were to do all these things. We Imagine how the wife would object. Yet what is fair for one ought to be fair for the other. What is the why and wherefore of all this any way? Respectfully yours.

South Boston Not Tough.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: South Boston feels priesed at Tur Ses. In last Sunday's edition you're fer to it under the heading, "Discouraging News from a Tough Town." South Boston, favored by nature. a Tough Town." South Boston, favored by nature, has greater cause for pride in the character of her critical and price in the character of the control of the night. I challenge you'de build name place anywhere having an e-mal regulation and more virility and less one than South Boston On last Sumiay, it six of our churches alone, there were congregations argregating in one persons. The fugion in South Boston doesn't vacate during the summer.

However, we are not immaculate—there is too much planer of a bad quality dispensed in the locality to permit of that—but we are not tough.

10 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

Yes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sic: The voters of Flush ing had to appear in person this rear and register. The Board did not inquire now long we had been in the State, county, or district. They merely took or mames and addresses. Was that a legal registry? Figure L. L. Oct 75. Votes.

Young, Inexperienced, and Rattled.

I rum the Syrvicuse Post,
A young typewriter had just been hired by a promiment lawyer. She had never done regular work beore, and was somewhat nervous. The lawyer settled himself back in his chair and be-gan dictating from mind a brief. He had pegged away about five minutes when the girl stopped, with a hor-

"What's the matter?" asked the lawyer.

"Would you mind saying that all over again?" the girl asked, with eyes full of fears.

"Way?" 'I surget to put any pater in the machine'

An Autumnal Reverie. Just now

There are hinta Of the pies That are minos.

NEGROES VICTORIOUS.

The Effort to Re-establish a Colored School

in Amiteville Palls. AMITYVILLE, L. I., Oct. 25. - A branch school for colored children was established here over a half century ago. About a year ago the new \$70,000 school house was erected. Nevertheless the colored children were still confined to the branch school. Then Charles D. Brewster, the leader of the negroes in the village, took hold of the case. The result was that at the annual meeting some months ago a motion to abolish the branch school was carried, and the colored

residents were jubilant. Trustee John P. Haff, an ex-Postmaster of the village, had another meeting called to reestablish the colored school. In the mean time the colored children had been admitted to the new brick building, and the wrath of their parents over the calling of the latter meeting knew no bounds. They refused to attend the meeting and the resolution was carried. Brow-

meeting and the resolution was carried. Browster and his followers then carried the matter to Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner. The latter handed down a decision stating that the Board had no right to redstablish the branch school.

Then Leander and Townsend Wright consulted with Trustee Haff, and a point of law was uncarthed which allowed the redstablishment of colored schools in incorporated villages. The superintendent was again appealed to, and this time he handed down a decision revoking his former one and stating that in existing circumstances a branch school could be established. Trustee Haff and his followers were jubilant now in their turn.

However, at a meeting held last evening, when the superintendent's decision was read, a majority of the Board decided that it would not be advisable to redstablish the colored school, and despite the protests of Trustee Haff the motion to redstablish was lost. The negroes are rejoicing over their victory.

DOCK BOARD ENJOINED

Its Motives in Trying to Annul Mr. Rogers's Lease Sertousty Questioned. Judge Beach, in the Superior Court yester-

day, on the application of counsel for Rogers, granted a preliminary injunction to restrain the Dock Board from interfering with Mr. Rogers in his occupation of a strip of land running parallel to the bulkhead between 1324

street and 133d street.
This litigation follows a discussion which took place last Saturday before the Dock Board between ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Blandy and Commissioner Einstein, when the former appeared before the Board and asked that it reconsider its resolution, passed at a previous meeting, ordering Mr. Rogers to pay taken by Mr. Blandy that this strip of land passed under a lease of the bulkhead which the Dock Poard issued to William A. Wells, and that it was represented by the old Dock Board that the land would pass with such lease, and that Mr. Wells, acting for Mr. Rogers, was induced to take the lease upon that understanding. It was further contended that if the land did not pass with the lease then the Dock Board was without power or dominion over it, it being city property which was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

within the jurisdiction of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

This proposition did not please the Dock Board, and it passed a resolution directing the superintendent to forthwith remove Mr. Rogers's material from the plot of land.

It is claimed by the plaintiff that the action of the Dock Commissioners in assuming dominion over the strip of land is for political purposes, so as to be able to make a more creditable showing than their predecessors in office, and it is claimed that this is being done at the expense of the Dock Department taking possession of and renting property which other wise belongs to another branch of the municipal Government.

William L. Hatch obtained a mandamus from Judge Gildersleeve in the Superior Court yesterday restraining the Board of Civil Service Commissioners from giving any one except veterans preference over him for appointment to the place of superintendent of machinery in the Dock Department.

MANHATTAN WRONGLY FINED. Need Not Pay \$14,750 for Contempt to Henry M. Tabor and Others,

The General Term of the Superior Court has reversed the order entered last summer ludge Gildersleeve, imposing a fine of \$14,750 on the Manhattan Railway Company for contempt of court, in falling to comply with a judgment entered in the suit of Henry M. labor and others against the company, wirfch enjoined the operation of the defendant's road in front of the plaintiff's premises, 137 to 141 Pearl street, unless it should pay him \$45,000 for his easements. The amount of the fine was arrived at by taking the difference between this last sum and \$30,250, the value put on the property in condemnation proceedings, which were brought to a termination while the operation of

the injunction was kept suspended by the de-fendants through the medium of stays, orders to show cause, and appeals. Judge McAdam who considered the appeal with Judge Freedman, says that in contemps with Judge Freedman, says that in contemps proceedings an indemnity line cannot be imposed unless actual damage to the injured party be shown by legal proof; that the controlling evidence of value is that furnished by the award of commissioners, and that therefore there was nothing before Judge Gildersieeve establishing loss or injury to the extent of \$14,750. Moreover, the injunction was abated in 1893 by the final order in the condemnation proceedings, while the order adjudging the defendant in contempt was not made until June last, when the defendant was not amenable for contempt of the abated order.

THE NEW \$2,000,000 PRISON.

Estimate for the Correction Department-\$1,200,000 for Hospitals

The Commissioners of Charities and Correct ion have a good big estimate for 1896 to lay before the Board of Estimate, and it will be con sidered on Monday. The 1895 appropriation of the Department of Charities and Correction was \$2,467.521. For 1896 the Commissioners want \$2,161,040.40 for the Department of Charities and \$694,007 for the Department of Correction, and they ask the Board to ask the Legislature to authorize an issue of \$2,000.000 nds besides for the building of a model pe ni-

tentiary on Riker's Island. These are some of the provisional estimates made by the Board of Estimate yesterday Police Magistrates \$140,000 teneral Sessions Courts \$287.500 Special Sessions (0,30) Superane Court : which will include the Superior Court and the Common Plens 644,200

Gov. Flower asked for \$500 for the mainte-nance of the ambulance service at Flower Hos-pital. He was told that such an appropriation could not be made now, and was advised to make application for the amount at the end of make application for the amount at the end of the year, when the various charity distributions were made. Here are some of the appropria-tions to charities and hospitals:

New York Foundling Hospital Catholic Protectory New York Juvenile Asylum New York Infant Asylum Children's All Society Nursery and Children's All Society Children's Ail Society
Nursery and Child's Rosoltal
Hebrew Society
Hebrew Society and Child's Rosoltal
Hebrew Benesoient and Orphan Society
Post Graduate Medical School and Rosoltal Altogether, \$1,266,250.90 was appropriated to

THE PUBLIC GOOD AS A DEFENCE. Health Board's Pica is a Suit for Damages for the Death of a Child.

George W. Culkin brought action in the Supreme Court to recover \$15,000 damages from the Health Board and its inspectors, Drs. Aivab H. Doty and Charles H. Benedict, claiming that his five-year-old daughter Helen had died from unnecessary removal to the Willard Parker Hospital and from her subsequent treatment there. He said that the child had diphtheria at his home, 324 Tenth avenue, in May, 1894, but that she had fully recovered when she was removed by those officers of the Board of Health. She died four days after her removal, The defendants set up that she was still suffer-The defendants set up that she was still suffering from the disease when removed and the
separate defence that they had removed her
pursuant to law for the protection of the health
of the city, for which acts they claim immunity
from civil suit. Culkin demarred to this defence, and Justice ingraham has just rendered
a decision in which he holds that the defendants have a right to set up that the set of removal was done in good faith to carry out the
health laws.

The Use of the Matts Forbidden Them.

Washington, Oct. 25. The Post Office Department to-day issued an order forbidding the use of the United States mails to Traube & Preuziau and Henry Traube of New York city for conducting a lottery for the distribution of money. A similar order was issued against kain & Co. and the European Premium So-curities Company of New York city.